LIGHT RUNNING

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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Book 100-2-12-25M.

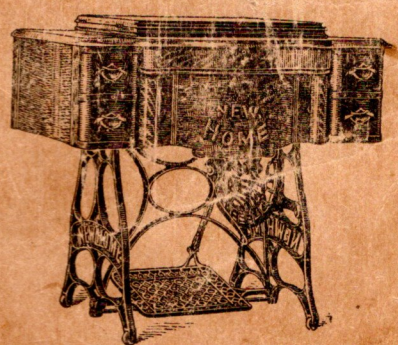
DIRECTIONS

FOR USING

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE



MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

MAIN OFFICE AND MANUFACTORIES,

Orange, Mass., U. S. A.

Distributing Points.

N. Y. CITY & EXPORT SALESROOM, 45 EAST 17TH ST., (UNION SQUARE NORTH.)

LONDON OFFICE, 24-26 DENMAN STREET, S. E.

BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, CLEVELAND

ATLANTA, SAN FRANCISCO

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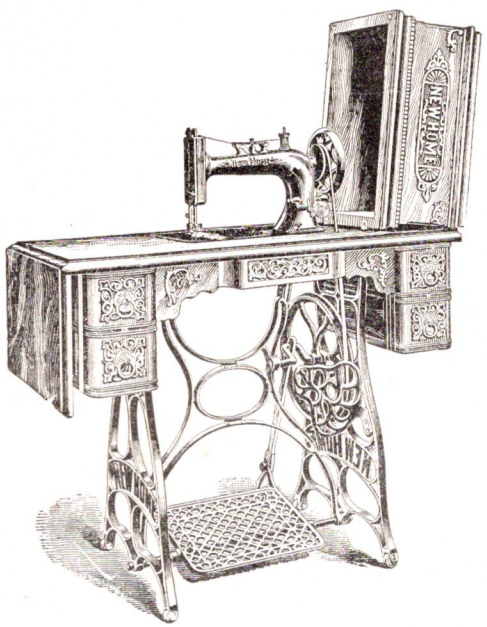
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR OPERATING THE

NEW HOME
Sewing Machine.



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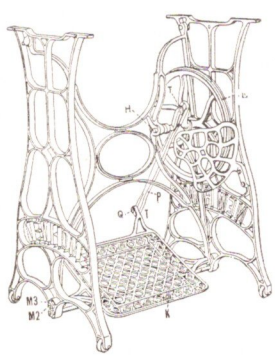
The Treadle.

Familiarity with the motion of the treadle is first to be learned, and practice is necessary in order to give a steady and uniform revolution to the driving wheel. The presser-foot, which holds the work in place on the feed, should be raised to prevent the feed from injury by contact with it. Place the feet on the treadle with instep directly over the rod upon which the treadle rests. Start the machine by placing the right hand upon the top of balance wheel and revolving it towards you, taking care to give it impetus enough; keep up a regular movement by pressing alternately with the heel and ball of the foot with equal effect. This should be practiced until a uniform motion of the wheel is obtained. Do not attempt to sew until you are familiar with the treadle movement.

—o—

To Adjust Stand.

Every Sewing Machine of our manufacture is perfectly adjusted in all its parts when it leaves our factory. Sometimes in transit, if going a long distance and being subjected to innumerable changes, some of the parts of the Treadle and Stand are liable to become loosened, causing unnecessary noise when the machine is in operation. To avoid this, we illustrate below the different parts of the Stand to enable the inexperienced operator to properly adjust any part that may have become loosened.



Should the Foot plate (K) have any play from right to left it needs adjusting; loosen the Plug Nut (M3) and adjust the Plug (M2) so that the Foot plate will work evenly, taking care not to set the Plug too tightly against the Foot Plate to cause it to operate hard; if adjusted properly, it should work with but the slightest pressure. Should the drive Wheel (E) not run true or evenly, loosen the Drive Wheel Crank Plug Screw (H) and adjust the Plug so the Drive Wheel (E) has no play, but will run evenly, then screw tight.

Should the Pitman (P) work too loose on Drive Wheel Crank, or on Pitman Stud (Q), tighten with screw-driver the Pitman Screws (T).

—:-:—

The Belt.

The belt that communicates motion to the machine should always be tight enough to move it without slipping. Should it become too loose, cut it to the desired length, observing to make a new hole at right angles with the grain side of the leather, that you may obtain its full strength.

To put the belt on, place it in the groove of the Balance Wheel and hold it in the notch of the drive wheel, then turn the balance wheel toward you.

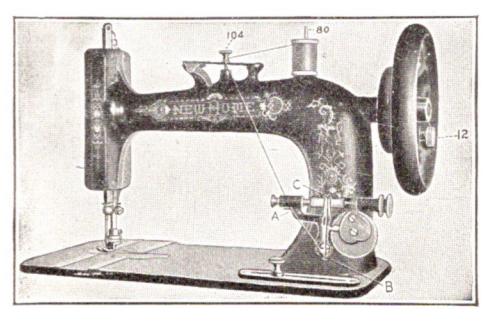
Needles.

WE MAKE OUR OWN NEEDLES, therefore, if you cannot get the genuine, with "NEW HOME" and our trade mark of a Greyhound stamped on the shank, write direct to us. Poor needles are responsible, many times, for skipped stitches.

—:-:—

To Set the Needle.

First loosen the screw that clamps the needle and push to the left sufficient to allow the shank to enter; allow the needle bar to rest at its highest point; then take the needle (with the flat side of shank towards the needle bar) between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and insert the needle into the groove (as far up as it will go) under the clamp, and screw fast. *Observe that the needle passes through the hole in the Throat Plate without touching either side.* If it touches, take hold of it near its point, and press it gently in the opposite direction, until it is free.



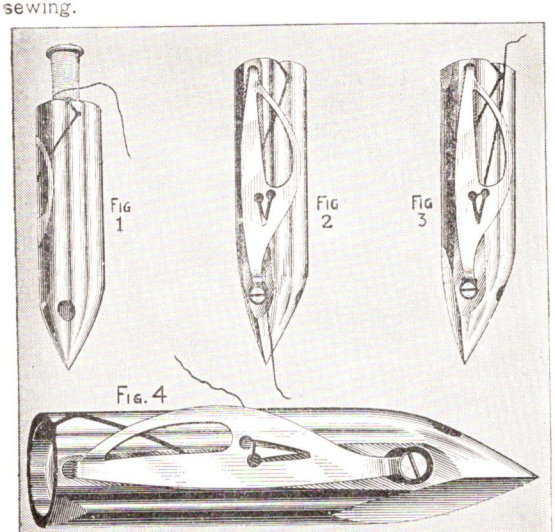
To Wind Bobbin.

Unlock the balance wheel with thumb and forefinger of the right hand by drawing the key (12) out, turning it part round (this will prevent the machine from wearing, and save the trouble and annoyance of unthreading it, and removing the work while the bobbin is being filled). Then swing the

bobbin winder until it is in position and presses firmly against the belt. Place the spool of thread to be wound from on the spindle (80) and put the bobbin in the bobbin winder. Pass the thread from the spool, once around the tension screw (104) as shown in cut, thence down between the bobbin winder frame and wire guide at (A), then through slot (B) at bottom of thread guide, then into V shaped slot of thread guide at (C). To secure the end of thread preparatory to winding, place it between the head of the bobbin and its socket at the right hand. Proceed as in sewing. When the bobbin has been filled, swing the winder from belt and turn back the key (12) until it enters the hole and locks the balance wheel.

—o—

To Thread Shuttle. Take the shuttle in the left hand, with the point toward you; draw off about two inches of thread from the bobbin, thread running from the upper side, (see Fig. 1); drop the bobbin into the shuttle as far as it will go; then draw the thread into the open slot of shuttle, at the same time putting a little pressure with the finger on the end of bobbin; by drawing the thread toward you it will be forced under the point of shuttle spring, (see Fig. 2); then draw it back until it passes over the point; (see Fig. 3); shuttle is ready for sewing. Fig. 4 shows shuttle properly threaded, ready for sewing.



The tension is regulated by turning the screw in point of shuttle to the right or left; to the right, to give more tension; to the left, to give less tension.

It will not generally be necessary to change the tension of shuttle for ordinary kinds of sewing.

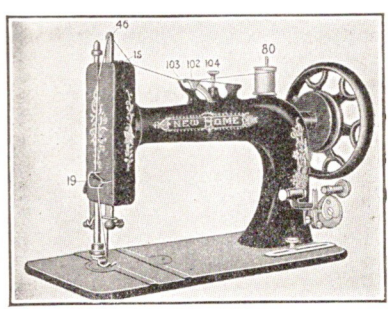
To Place the Shuttle. Withdraw the front shuttle slide and place the shuttle in the carrier, point first, toward the operator; then close the slide. It is sometimes more convenient to withdraw the back shuttle slide and put the shuttle in its place when the carrier is at the back part of the machine. This is especially the case when some of the attachments are in use.

—o—

Lower Thread Breaking. This may be caused by the shuttle being wrongly threaded; the tension being too tight; the bobbin being wound too full, so it will not revolve freely; a rough or sharp place on the edge of the shuttle at the heel; or by failing to keep the shuttle race clean. For sewing heavy goods be careful to have the needle and cotton, (or silk), according to scale. When needle coarser than (1) is used, put in the throat plate with large needle hole, and lengthen the stitch according to thickness of goods.

—o—

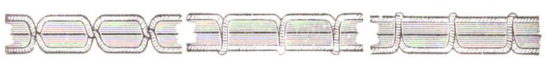
Threading Machine. Put spool upon spindle (80), then, with the left hand catch the thread in slot (102) and draw it between the spring and cap (103) toward the needle bar, then under spring eyelet (15), up through slot in needle bar (46), down back of the staple (19); then with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, catch the thread in center of staple (19), and draw it toward you around the hook of the take-up; then down through eye of needle from left to right, leaving about four inches of thread free.



Upper Thread Breaking. This may be caused by improper threading of the machine; the upper tension being too tight; the needle being too small for the thread; the needle being set the wrong side out, or set crooked; or, the needle being too large for the hole in the throat plate.

To Regulate the Tension. After threading the shuttle, try the tension by drawing the thread toward the blunt end; if it draws tightly, it is right for goods of firm texture; thin, soft goods require a loose tension. To obtain more or less tension, put more or less pressure on the shuttle tension spring, as described heretofore. The tension of top thread is adjusted by tension screw 104, turning to the right to tighten, and to the left to slacken it. Care must be taken in regulating the tension of the lower and upper threads. If the tension on either thread is too tight, it will cause the thread to break and the seam will be puckered. If there is not sufficient tension, the thread will not be drawn into the fabric, but will lie in loops on the under side. When both tensions are properly adjusted, both threads are drawn to the centre of the fabric as shown in figure A.

If the shuttle thread is very tight, and the upper thread too loose, the under thread will lie straight as shown in figure B, because there is not sufficient upper tension to draw the under thread in. On the other hand, if the shuttle thread draws off too easily and the upper thread is too tight, the under thread will draw through the fabric and the upper thread will lie straight as shown in figure C.



A B C

The NEW HOME Sewing Machine requires less change of tension than others, and it is seldom necessary to change the tension of the under thread. Always regulate the tension by adjusting the upper tension if possible.

—o—

To Draw Up Shuttle Thread. Take hold of the balance wheel with one hand and the needle thread with the other, keeping the latter slack, so as not to spring the needle; move the wheel toward you once around and pull up the needle thread with your hand, to draw the shuttle thread up through the throat plate hole. Then take both threads and pass them under the presser foot, toward the back of the machine.

—o—

Missing Stitches. Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the needle being set too low, or its having become bent away from the shuttle, or its being too small for the thread in use, and sometimes to the point of the shuttle becoming accidentally blunted. When using very fine needles, and also when stitching heavy work, be sure that the points of the needles are perfect.

—o—

Ready for Sewing. The machine being fully threaded above and below, and the shuttle thread drawn up, you are ready to commence sewing. Raise the presser foot by presser lifter (to the right for heavy work, to the left for hemming and felling), put the work under, and let the presser foot down upon the work.

Avoid pushing or pulling the goods through while stitching. In turning a corner stop the machine without raising the needle more than half way out of the work; raise the presser foot and turn the work in the manner desired, using the needle as a pivot.

—o—

Length of Stitch. On the stitch regulator scale will be found marks of different lengths; from these select the length of stitch you want; then loosen the thumb screw and move it opposite to the mark chosen; and tighten it. The Nos. 32, 22, 16, etc., give the numbers of stitches to the inch. You can vary the stitch from the scale by setting thumb screw between numbers.

—o—

To Remove The Work. Raise the needle bar to its highest point, lift the presser foot, release the tension of the upper thread by pressing down the tension releaser, at the same time with the left hand draw the work from you and a little to the left. Cut the thread, leaving about four inches with which to commence sewing.

—o—

To Adjust Presser foot At the top of the Machine, back of the needle bar, will be found a screw, which, by turning to the right, increases, and to the left, decreases the pressure of the presser foot. Heavy goods require more pressure than light goods. Too much pressure will pucker fine cloth, while too little pressure on heavy cloth will let presser foot rise as the needle ascends. Care should be taken to adjust the pressure correctly. All machines are properly adjusted for ordinary work, the screw should not be changed except on extra thick or thin goods.

Gauge. Every machine has a Gauge. It is attached to the bed plate by means of the thumb screw, and used for enabling the operator to sew at a given distance from the edge of the goods.

—o—

To Hemstitch. Fold blotting paper (or other soft paper) which can be readily torn, until you get thickness corresponding to the opening desired in the hem-stitching; put one of the pieces of goods under the paper and the other above, then place all under the presser foot and sew through them. After being sewed, both pieces will be double. Fold back the cloth first on one side, then on the other, all in the same direction and hold firmly while you tear out the paper. Remove the other half of the paper and open the hem-stitching, one edge of each, or either piece may be cut and passed through the hemmer, or a row of stitching can be passed along, side the hemstitch, and the double edge finished off as you choose.

—o—

To Remove The Foot. Raise the needle bar to its highest point, loosen the binding nut which is just above the foot, by turning to the right, then draw the foot out.

—o—

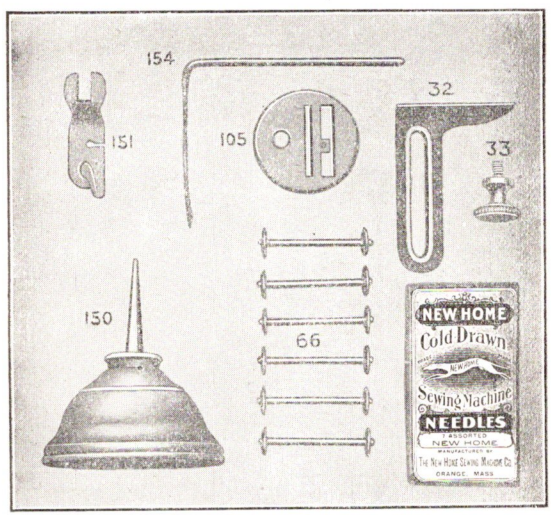
TO SELECT NEEDLES AND THREAD.

Size of Needle.	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW.	Size of Cotton, Linen or Silk.
0	Very Fine Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	120 to 300 Cotton.
B	Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Linen Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	90 to 120 Cotton, 000, & 00 Silk Twist.
½	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silks and General Domestic Goods, and all classes of General Work.	60 to 90 Cotton, 0 and 00 Silk Twist.
1	All kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silks, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton, A and 0 Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boy's Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	24 to 40 Cotton. A and 0 Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woolens and Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, and Heavy Clothing generally	10 to 24 Cotton, A and B Twist, and 60 to 80 Linen.
4	Bags, Coarse Cloths, Heavy Goods of any texture.	40 to 60 Linen, B, C & D Silk Twist, or very Coarse Cotton.

For Needles O, B, 1-2 and 1, use throat plate with Small needle hole; for 2, 3, and 4 use throat plate with Large hole.

Stamped on front shuttle slide will be found a scale for selecting thread and needles.

Outfit. Every NEW HOME Sewing Machine is threaded up and ready for use when it leaves our factory, accompanied by the following accessories; 32, Gauge; 33, Gauge Screw; 105, Throat Plate, coarse; 150, Oil Can, filled; 154, Quilter; 66, Six Bobbins, one of which is filled ready for use in shuttle; 151, Hemmer and Feller, Package of Assorted Needles.



INSTRUCTIONS

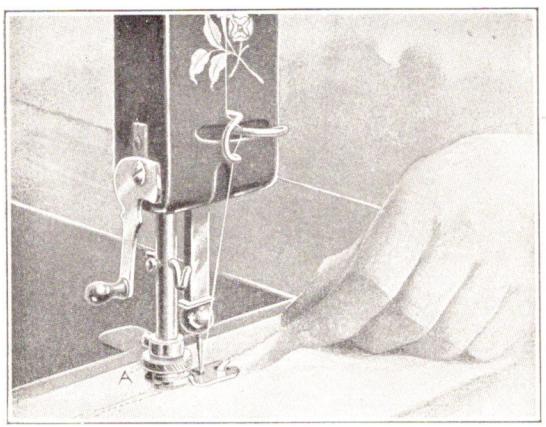
FOR USING THE

FOOT HEMMER AND FELLER.

—o—

Hemming. Raise the needle to its highest point and raise the presser foot to its first lift by turning the lifter to the right. Loosen the nut A, take off the presser foot and replace with the Hemmer. Set same to its right place and fasten nut A by turning to the left. Raise the presser bar by turning the presser foot lifter to the right, and pass the edge of the cloth into the hemmer in the manner shown in the illustration, drawing it through the hemmer as far as the needle hole, in order that the feed may at once catch the cloth. Then let the hemmer down upon the feed surface, and operate the machine as usual. Should the goods begin to run out of the hemmer, carry them to the Right; should too much run into the hemmer carry the goods to the Left. About one-fourth of an inch in width is as much of the goods as is usually required to

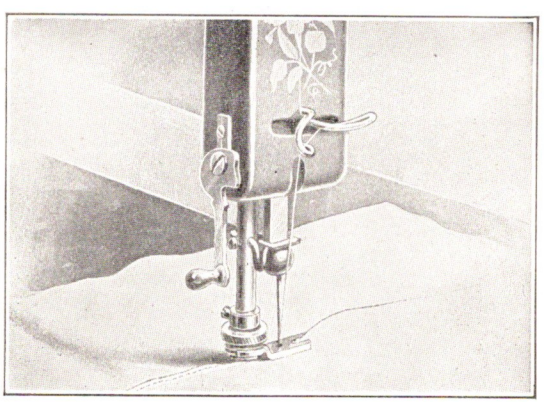
form a perfect hem. If the stitch takes the hem too far from the edge, turn the hemmer a little to the Right. If, on the contrary, the stitch does not catch the edge of the hem, turn the hemmer a little to the left.



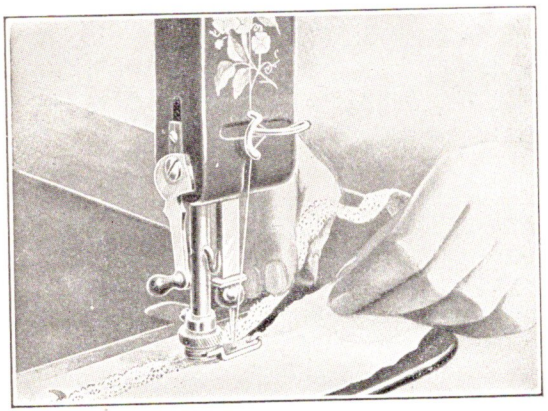
ILLUSTRATING HEMMING WITH FOOT HEMMER AND FELLER.

Felling.

Sew the two edges of the cloth together, the under one projecting one-fourth of an inch beyond the upper ; then open out the work and crease the seam down, the wide edge over the narrow edge. Draw the wide folded edge into the hemmer, the same as if it were a hem, and drop the foot. Then guide the fold edge, and work the machine the same as in ordinary hemming. A wider fell requires a wider seam, which is turned the same as a wider hem.

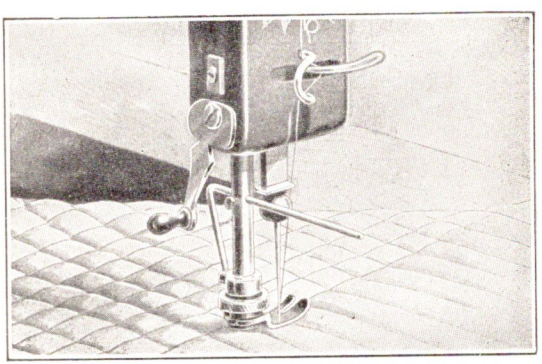


ILLUSTRATING FELLING WITH FOOT HEMMER AND FELLER.



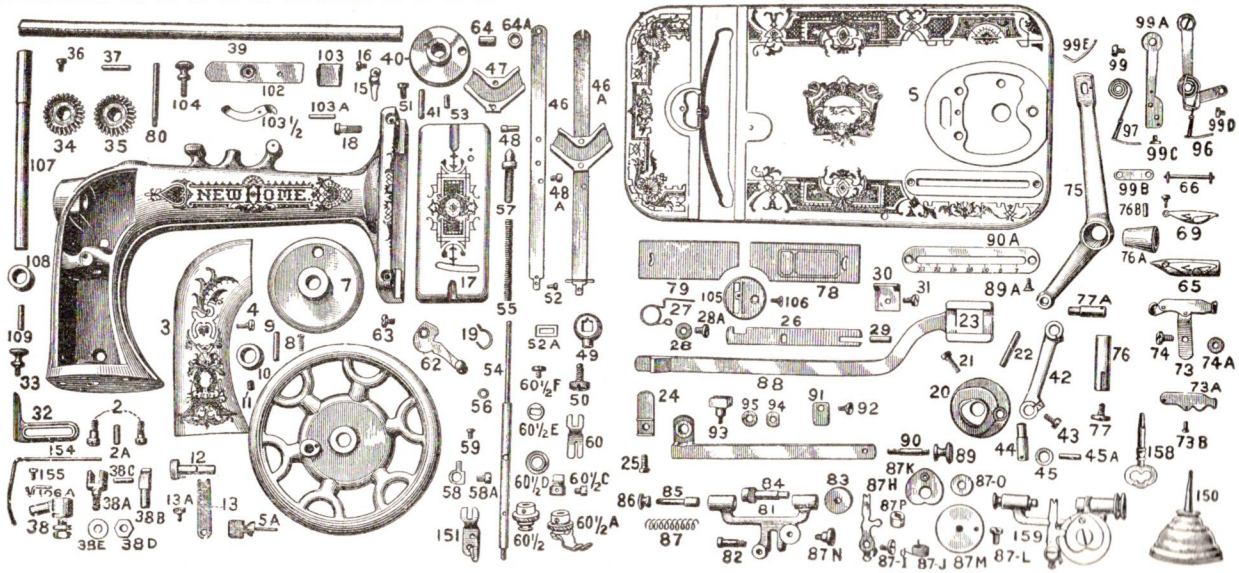
To Hem and Sew on Lace

Put the edge of the fabric into the hemmer. When the hem is well started, raise hemmer foot by means of the presser lifter and also raise the needle. Then pass the lace through slot in the side of hemmer, carrying it back under the hemmer on top of the hem. Proceed as in ordinary hemming, keeping lace well in the side.



Quilting.

Insert the quilter through the small hole in the presser bar, and fasten with the screw in the back of presser bar, moving it to the right or left to the required width of the rows of stitching. Raise or lower the quilter according to the thickness of the goods. Having made the first row the desired distance from the edge place the work so that this row will be under and in line with the lower edge of the quilter, which will form a guide for each row of stitching ; the last row made always passing under and in line with the quilter while stitching the next.



LIST OF PARTS OF THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

1 Arm
2 " Screws
2A " Pin
3 " Cap
4 " " Screw
5 Bed
5A " Thumb Screw
6 Balance Wheel
7 " " Flange
8 " " " Screw
9 " " " Pin
10 " " Collar
11 " " " Screw
12 " " Key
13 " " " Spring
13A " " " " Screw
15 Eyelet Spring
16 " " Screw
17 Face
18 " Screw
19 " Staple
20 Feed Cam
21 " " Screw
22 " " Pin
23 " Lever
24 " " Cap
25 " " " Screw
26 " Bar
27 " " Spring.
28 " " " Washer
28A " " " " Screw
29 " " Pin
30 " " Block
31 " " " Screw
32 Gauge
33 " Thumb Screw
34 Gear for Horizontal Shaft
35 " " Upright
36 " Screw

37 Gear Pin
38 Bed Plate Hinge Complete
38A Hinge Stud
38B " Tongue
38C " " Pin
38D " Stud Nut
38E " Washer
39 Horizontal Shaft
40 " " " Flange
41 " " " " Pin
42 Link
43 " Screw
44 " Pin Stud
45 " " Washer
45A " " " Pin
46 Needle Bar
46A " " Complete
47 " " Cam
48 " " Rivet
48A " " Stud for Take-up Link
49 " " Clamp (for small screw)
49A " " " (for large screw)
50 " " " Screw (small)
50A " " " " (large)
51 " " Adjusting Screw
52 " Stop Pin
52A " Bar Oil Cup
53 Oil Tube for Face
54 Presser Bar
55 " " Spring
56 " " " Washer
57 " " Adjustable Screw
58 " " Spline
58A " " " Screw
59 " " " Adjusting Screw
60 " Foot
60½ Foot Holder
60½A " " Complete with Foot
60½B " " Shank

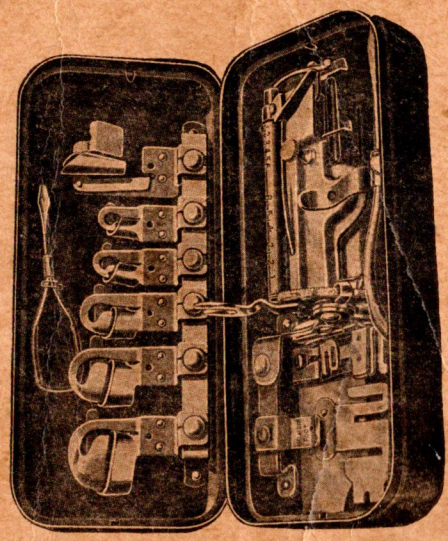
60½C Foot Holder Screw,
60½D " " Nut
60½E " " Washer
60½F " " Bottom Screw
62 Presser Foot Lifter
63 " " " Screw
64 Stud
64A Roll
65 Shuttle, complete
66 " Bobbin
69 " Tension Spring
70 " " Screw
73 " Basket complete
73A " " Springe
73B " " Rivet
74 " " Screw
74A " " Washer
75 " Carrier
76 " " Stud
76A " " Cone
76B " " " Pin
77 " " Stud Set Screw
77A " " Link Stud
78 " Slide (front)
79 " " (back)
80 Spool Spindle
81 Spooler Frame
82 " " Screw
83 " Pulley
84 " " Arbor
85 " Center
86 " " Nut
87 " Spring.
87H Thread Guide
87I " " Screw
87J " " Spring
87K " " Cam
87L " " " Screw
87M Worm Gear

87N Worm Gear Screw
87O " " " Washer
87P " " " Nut
88 Stitch Regulator Bar
89 " " Thumb Nut
89A " " Index Screw
90 " " Thumb Screw Wire
90A " " Index
91 " " Cap
92 " " " Screw
93 " " Fulcrum Block
94 " " " Nut
95 " " " Block Washer
96 Take Up Complete
97 " Spring
99 " Screw
99A " Lever
99B " Link
99C " " Rivet
99D " Spring
99E " " Guide
102 Tension Spring (upper)
103 " " Cap
103A " " Pin
103½ " Releaser
104 " Thumb Screw
105 Throat Plate, (fine or coarse)
106 " " Screw
106A Thread Cutter
107 Upright Shaft
108 " " Collar
109 " " " Pin
150 Oil Can
151 Foot Hemmer
154 Quilter
155 " Screw
158 Key
159 Automatic Bobbin Winder, complete

OUR LATEST

NEW HOME

ATTACHMENT SET.



WITH THESE

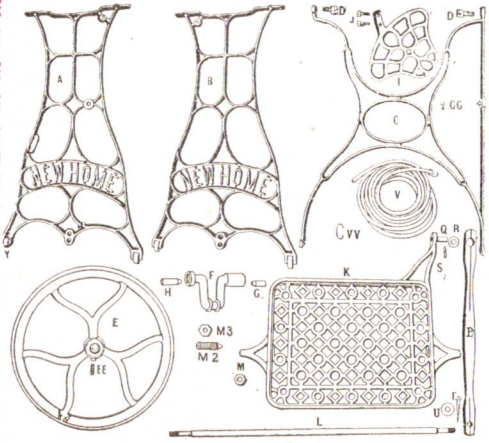
VARIOUS ATTACHMENTS

a greater variety of work can be accomplished on the NEW HOME than on any other.

ILLUSTRATED PARTS

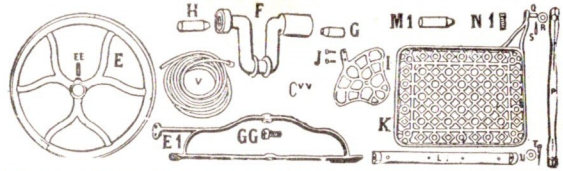
—OF THE—

New Home Sewing Machine Stand.



A, Right Leg.
B, Left Leg.
C, Brace.
D, Brace Screw.
E, Drive Wheel.
EE, Drive Wheel Set Screw
F, Drive Wheel Crank.
G, Crank Plug, Short.
GG, Crank Plug Set Screw.
H, Crank Plug, Long.
I, Dress Guard.
J, Dress Guard Screw.
K, Foot Plate.
L, Foot Plate Rod.
M, Foot Plate Rod nut.
M2, Foot Plate Adj. Screw.
M3, Adjusting Screw Nut.
P, Pitman Rod.
Q, Pitman Rod Stud.
R, Stud Washer.
S, Stud Washer Pin.
T, Pitman Screw.
U, Pitman Screw Washer.
V, Belt.
VV, Belt Hook.
Y, Castor Wheel.
Z, Table Rubber.

PARTS OF NEW HOME CABINET No. 109.



E, Drive Wheel. E1, Drive Wheel Hanger. EE, Drive Wheel Set Screw. F, Drive Wheel Crank. G, Crank Plug, Short. GG, Crank Plug Set Screw. H, Crank Plug, Long. I, Dress Guard. J, Dress Guard Screw. K, Foot Plate. L1 Foot Plate Hanger. M1, Foot Plate Hanger Plug, N1, Plug Set Screw. P, Pitman Rod. Q, Pitman Rod Stud, R, Stud Washer. S, Stud Washer Pin. T, Pitman Screw, U, Pitman Screw Washer. V, Belt. VV, Belt Hook.

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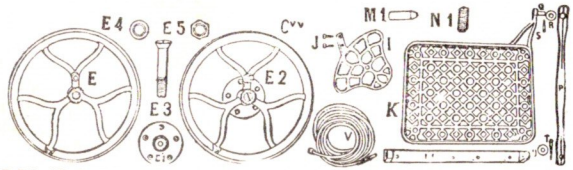
PARTS OF NEW HOME CABINET No. 108.



E, Drive Wheel. E1, Drive Wheel Hanger, E2, Wheel with Hanger. E3, Drive Wheel Stud. E4, Stud Washer. E5, Stud Nut. I, Dress Guard. J, Dress Guard Screw. K, Foot Plate. L1, Foot Plate Hanger. M1, Foot Plate Hanger Plug. N1, Plug Set Screw. P, Pitman Rod. Q, Pitman Rod Stud R, Stud Washer. S, Stud Washer Pin, T, Pitman Screw. U, Pitman Screw Washer. V, Belt. VV Belt Hook.